BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS

M. H. GARDNER, Editor and Publisher. Entered at the post-office at Baxter Springs, Kanssa, as second class matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1890.

The cattlemen have only about a month more for the occupancy of the Cherokee strip.

Wednesday.

The first legislative assembly of Oklahoma was called to order at 2 o'clock Wednesday at Guthrie by Secretary of State Martin.

to peddle artesian wells, and he got al of them. twenty replies in the first mail. One wanted to know how many he could carry along in a one horse lumber wagon.

A man named Fields has just died near Danville, Ky., who, though sixtyseven years old, never slept a single night out of the house in which he was born and never ate but one meal away from home.

The reports show that the people of Kansas have \$2,000,000 more deposited in the banks this year than ever before. The people have nearly as much confidence in their local banks as they have in their wheat fields.

In a letter replying to inquires about his objections to the McKinley All motion was gone and for the few bill Senator Plumb says the bill as it seconds of that time I was conscious passed the house is entirely wrong for of anything I can remember that I enthe reason that it takes into account dured excruciating agony. As soon solely the manufacturer, overlooking wholly the consumer.

The farmers have this year the largest crop of broom corn ever raised in the state, they say. The farmers anticipated last spring that they would havean opportunity this fall to sweep things and they began preparing for the fall campaign then.

Money is scarce, say the trade reviews, yet legitimate business of all which had been burned to the bone, kinds shows a great increase. This is an anomalous condition not wholly satisfactory. Plenty of ducats always gives a sensuous feeling of satisfaction which no amount of business can bring about.

Every man that ever made anything of himself did it by paddling his own canoe. If a young fellow waits for the promises of his relations and these people who are always giving pointers and haven't anything to eat and wear themselves come true he'd better chop off his head and throw his carcass into the river.

Kansas pays about \$25,000 every two years for the privilege of submitting one or two amendments to the state constitution. More than enough has been expended already in this way to have paid the expenses attending a just in proper shape.

Special Land Inspector Neswham has reported on the condition of affairs in Oklahoma, and a bad enough report it is. He finds that fully onethird of the people need aid, twothirds of the farmers need seed wheat the scheme of giving a few dollars 1880, or a fraction over 50 per cent. and that many are now in want of food. He adds in a dispatch to Secretary Noble: "No work, nothing to sell, prospects gloomy."

into a circus this year, when a year ago it took five times that amount, but idence of the debt, are left out; subthe fact that several shows have gone ject to be assigned to an innocent purto pieces on the edge of Kansas in the chaser. The statutes will not run for past few months indicates that the far- five years from the time the notes bemer necds that bushel of corn to fat-

The statement that Senator Ingalls introduced the service pension bill by request is true, but those who seek to the debt by deeding. You simply use this fact against the senator should deed the land without reference to state that it was prepared by a com- the notes, thereby making a donation mittee of the Grand Army just as the of your farm. G. A. R. wanted it, and sent to Senator Ingalis to be introduced exactly in to avoid a foreclosure, thinking it the the way it was done. The senator best. One circumstance I will relate: could not have introduced it as his A man who has a mortgage of \$800 eould not have introduced it as his with four payments of interest in default, was notified to pay up, or fore-closure would soon follow. He wrote thousand veterans.

With four payments of interest in default, was notified to pay up, or fore-closure would soon follow. He wrote giving date of list.

THE SINGLE TAX SCHEME.

With this issue we begin the publication of a series of articles relative to the Henry George theory of taxaabolition of alltaxes save one tax lev-Col. William A. Phillips of Salina land, but on the value of land. We form entire, but for want of time must defer that until next week. It is proposed in these articles to discuss the non-partisan standpoint and we hope that every reader will be benefited and A Chicago wag advertised for agents none injured or displeased by a persu-

THE EXECUTION OF KEMMLER. Kemmler's execution is by no means a dead topic and the possibilities and probabilities connected with his death, especially as to whether he retained consciousness after the first shock, are being widely discussed. One of the most interesting communications on the subject recently appeared in the Omaha Bee from the pen of H. J. Slocum, an expert electrician of that place. In New York some time ago Mr. Slocum received a shock of over 1,000 volts and he thus describes it "The first sensation was a singing in my ears and my head felt as though some terrible power was crushing and grinding it as one does an egg shell. as the current stopped I fell unconscious and remained so for thirty-four hours. Upon beginning to recover my senses the real horror commenced. Every muscle was strained to its highest tension every atom of flesh felt like ones foot asleep, only a thousand times worse, and then it was my prayer to die. Following this came a long period of sickness in which I became paralyzed for five months. My hand was built up and saved, but the scar remains on my arm yet, a constant reminder of my awful suffering, and when I consider my own experience, together with the fact that Kemmler was secretly buried in the dead of the night and no one allowed to view hi remains except those sworn to secrecy, I cannot help believing that the rules governing electricity remained infallible in this case and that the poor man was not only tortured during the first application of the current, but I honestly believe the spectators witnessed a sight they are too cowardly to reveal." This is a horrible conjecture, however, which has nothing to sus-

LAND SHARKS.

The following article taken from the columns of the Star Courier of last Kansas beats her 10 per cent. week is reproduced here for the purconstitutional convention. In a great pose of putting our farmer friends on in the platform that the sure Kansas many ways Kansas continues to hew their guard. If such a villainous pro- crop is to list the hundred day corn. away at her nose because her face isn't ceeding as mentioned below has been or is perpetrated upon innocent farmers those who would thus strangle them to death should be severely No mistake: prohibition.

Mortgage companies are not satis-fied with taking your home, under above the mortgage for a deed. When does not agree to pay off the note for It costs only a bushel of corn to get which the mortgage is given; nor do you get the notes when you deliver the deed. The notes, which is the evcome due, so as to kill them; then the holder of the notes may see you and learn things by experience that he will not find out any other way in the world.

Raneas man will get judgment for their face value; and if you then have property not exempt you must walk up and pay them,—although your land is govern. You have no contract or bargain by which you can compel the person to whom you deed, to pay the notes. So

> I say the above because I know quite a number who are now deeding

bly pay up at once, but would try to pay up in installments, and asked the best the comany would do. He got a reply to pay a certain amount monthly, (which was three times what he tion, or what is known as the single could pay), and they would charge tax plan, which contemplates the abo-lition of all taxes upon labor or the He told them he could not do it. The company then said they would give products of labor-that is to say, the him \$10 for a deed. He told them he would take \$25 and deed to them ied on the value of land irrespective of | Finally, they compromised on \$15, and improvements. . It is a tax, not on the company sent a deed for him and wife to sign, simply mentioning the was nominated for congress by the had intended to give, in the beginning took the deed to an attorney to see if fifth district republican convention of these articles the single tax plat- it was all right and to take the acknowledgement. When told the consequence liable to occur, he had inserted in the deed: "Party of the second part assumes the mortgage proposed plan freely and fairly from a and hereby agrees to pay the notes thereby secured;" sent the deed to the company. The company returned the deed, simply saying: "We made you an offer and we don't propose to have you dictate to us.

If they intended to allow the land to pay the debt, by his deeding it, why did they object to taking the deed as sent? You who contemplate deeding your mortgaged premises, look ahead and see where you are going to light. Don't give any more advantage; they certainly have enough, now.

OBSERVER.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP. A prominent cattleman of the Cherokee strip says:

"There will be no effort made to stay in the strip, nor will any fight for an extension of time be made. For years we have been doing all we could to remain on the Indian land, but the government has seen fit to differ and now we are going to let it have itsown way. Cleveland would not listen to us, neither will Harrison. Fully fifteen senators have been to see Harrison in our behalf, but he will not heed them, and now we are tired of fooling and will go out on time. We will lose money, so will Kansas City. This city will feel the loss of cattle from the strip for ten years. We send 300,000 beeves to market every year roughly averaging \$20 a head, and now that revenue will be cut off. One company paid the Cherokees \$200,000 per annum rental and Kansas City derived \$6,000,000 business from the investment, to say nothing of railroads centering there, the stock yards company, the commission men, the packers and others who in a more or less direct manner shared in the profits of handling such a volume of business."

This may be an over estimate of the least. And then who is to be benefittowns of Kansas will suffer by the withdrawing of the cattlemen from that section. The railroads will suffer. Business of all sorts will feel the effect, which will extend even into Oklahoma. And there, quite by itself, will be the 6,000,000 acres of the strip, the most of it fit only for grazing purposes, wholly deserted and of no benefit to any one until the government can come to some agreement with the Cherokees.

KANSAS KERNELS.

-A Kansas man carried the Grand Army standard of the national headquarters at Boston. Correct. -Texas has made a wonderful

-The Wichita Eagle wants it put

growth in population since 1880. But

-Kansas' financial condition shows up a greater improvement since 1880 than any other western state heard from, including Texas and Missouri.

-Superintendent Porter announced a few days ago that the census would give Kansas a population of 1,550,000. the law of foreclosure, but now have This will be a gain of 553,000 since

-Statistics just completed and rethe mortgage company takes a deed turned to the census department show to the land, nothing is said of the mortgage further than to note that there is a mortgage. The company criminal in jail. This creditable are without a pauper and 37 without a criminal in jail. This creditable showing is due exclusively to Kansas plack.

-As long as the potatoes are worth \$1 and corn 50 cents a bushel in Kansas the orators will have more time to devote to individual interests in the campaign, but they will not have an opportunity to air their knowledge on the question of over production.

-A man who has been dead a year and a half has been drawn on the United States grand jury. Some startling developments may result from this. A Kansas man has to be very dead if he refuses to sit up when he has a chance to sit on a jury.

List of Letters

Remaining in the post-office at Baxter Springs, Kansas, for the week ending Aug. 27, 1890, which if not called for within two weeks will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C .:

Crons, Dr. D. B. Persons cailing for any of the above

letters will please say "Advertised,"

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Protection for Farm Products.

American Economist Contention that the tariff imposed on imported agricultural products is of no avail by way of protection to American farmers will no more stand the test of facts and figures than most other assertions of the industrious attorneys for free toreign trade.

Under the existing law a tariff is imposed on the principal farm products, as follows: Wheat, 20 cents per bushel; corn, oats, barley and ryc,each 10 cents; potatoes, 15 cents; live stock (other than breeding), 20 per cent. on va'ne. The effect of these charges, according to the apostle of tree-trade, who never lets slip his opportunity for reiterating his creed, is that:

Tariff taxation is not limited to the consumer of imported articles, but the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon the domestic products

of the same kind. Every sensible business man, with the price-list of the different trade centers before him, can see that this is not true; while it is a fact that the tariff rates above quoted serve as a check to an influx of foreign grown products which would, in the absence of such a barrier, seriously embarrass market OVER BREWSTER'S GROCERY, prices in the United States. Foreign producers pay the tariff on such of these products as they send here, and hence cannot afford to sell them so cheaply as they could and would sell if permitted to bring their products free. What they thus pay in the way of tariff goes into the public treasury, and by so much reduces the amount that otherwise would be raised from our own citizens.

But notwithstanding the fact that loss of business by the vacation of the foreign farmers are taxed for the privstrip, but it will be serious to say the liege of selling their products in our City of Baxter Springs markets, they did send here during the last fiscal year staple farm proded by it. The southern counties and ucts to the value of nearly \$14,000,000, quarter million dollars as tariff, were sold in competition with the products of Americau tarms.

It is with such facts as these that free trade attorneys should be confronted when dealing with the farmer for his vote against the policy of protection for American labor. American farmer can no more successfully compete against the cheap grown wheat of Russia and India than the American manufacturer can compete with his foreign competitor in making cheap goods. The tariff of 20 cents per bushel removed, and the price of American wheat would go down, or foreign grown wheat would be sold in its stead. Proof of this lies in the comparison of market quotations from the commercial centers of Europe and the United States. And farmers will find more profit in such comparison than in listening to the confusing diatribes of free-trade advocates.

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Meat Cooked in a New Tin Pail. At Elizabeth, N. J., Everett Gordon, an engineer on the Jersey Central, his wife and son lately were poisoned by eating some food cooked in a new tin pail. They were attacked with severe cramps and vomiting. Prompt medical attendance saved their lives. An investigation showed that the victims were suffering from lead poi-

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Samuel H. Smith, Attorney-at-Law. Baxter Springs, Kan.

C. G. HORNOR, A TTORNEY AT LAW and U. S. Commis-cioner. Office in Drovers and Farmers Bank building.

W. H. HORNOR, TTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Drovers

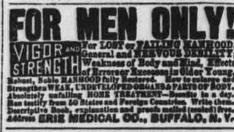
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